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F. HERRIGER

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ELECTRIC DISCHARGE VESSEL

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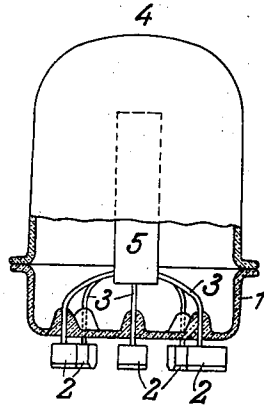


Fig. 1

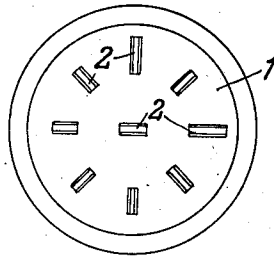


Fig. 2

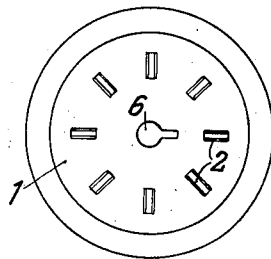


Fig. 3

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ELECTRIC DISCHARGE VESSEL

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1 Claim. (Cl. 250—27.5)

Discharge vessels are known whose inleads are provided outside with plug pins intended to be inserted in cylindric contact sleeves or bushes. In most cases such pins and sleeves contact with each other only along narrow parts of the pin and sleeve.

The present invention provides for contact surfaces much larger than in prior cases. According to the invention the said plug pins are replaced by contact members which have plane surfaces located on opposite sides and intended to be engaged by contact springs. These contact members are directly fixed to the leads carrying the electrode system.

The novel arrangement thus ensures a safe contact operation and a good cooling effect. The wide contact surfaces for the springs enable a good transition of heat between the contact members and springs. The good cooling effect is important especially in the case of such discharge vessels as have highly loaded electrodes located near a glass seal.

In the accompanying drawing, Fig. 1 is a somewhat diagrammatic sectional view showing one embodiment of the invention, Fig. 2 is an underside view of this embodiment, Fig. 3 is an underside view representing a second embodiment.

The discharge vessel here illustrated by way of example has a bulb 4 which comprises a base 1 made of compressed glass. The base 1 has leads 3 fastened in its bottom and carrying the electrode system 5. To the outer ends of leads 3 contact members 2 are fixed which are arranged in the direction of radii and in circular relation to each other. The contact members 2 are metal pieces which have two plane surfaces provided on opposite sides thereof, as will be seen in Fig. 1.

These surfaces are intended to be engaged by contact springs allotted to each contact member 2.

In Fig. 2 two of the contact members 2 are shown to be different in length in order to provide for giving the discharge vessel the proper position when inserting it in the holder. For this purpose some of the contact members 2 may be different also in width or in height or may be characterized by projections or recesses.

Fig. 2 also shows a contact member 2 arranged in the middle of base 1.

However, instead of a contact member 2 located in the middle of base 1, a suitable key 6, Fig. 3, may be arranged in order to determine the proper position of the discharge vessel with respect to the holder therefor. Furthermore, a tubular sealing-off extension may be provided in lieu of such contact member 2 or key 6.

The contact members 2 may be faceted in a manner to provide for readily inserting them between the contact springs.

What is claimed is:

An electric discharge tube comprising a bulb, an electrode system therein, and rigid leads-in passing through said bulb, thickened metal portions forming contact pieces supported by said leads-in, whereby no contact pin base is needed, said contact pieces having two parallel contacting surfaces for contact with appropriate contact springs, said contact pieces being of a thickness between contacting surfaces at least double the diameter of the leads-in, whereby said contact pieces are of substantially greater dimensions than necessary for current carrying purposes.

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